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FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Apr 2002 (20020428/ED)

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=> s shaving

274 SHAVING

1142 SHAVINGS

L1 1129 SHAVING

(SHAVING OR SHAVINGS)

=> s 11 and method

2273264 METHOD

952969 METHODS

2959680 METHOD

(METHOD OR METHODS)

L2 1066 L1 AND METHOD

=> s 12 and moistening

3149 MOISTENING

3 MOISTENINGS

150 MOISTENING

(MOISTENING OR MOISTENINGS)

L3 4 L2 AND MOISTENING

=> dis 13 1-4 bib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1963:4233 CAPLUS

DN 58:34-33

OREF 58:58 g-h, 5889b

TI Acceleration of the extraction of rosin by the addition of surfactants to the solvent

AU Gurich, N. A.; Bronnikova, G. V.; Labusov, L. A.

SO Nauchn.-Tekhn. Inform. Tsentr. Inst. Nauchn.-Tekhn. Inform. Bumazhn. i Derevoobrabat. Prom. Tsellyulozno-Bumazhn. Gidrolizn. i Lesokhim. Prom., Sb. (1961) 11-12, 81-5  
From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1962, Abstr. No. 15M6.

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB A series of comparative expts. were conducted under lab. conditions on the extn. of resinous substances from wood **shavings** contg. 8-10% 2.5-8 , and 48-50% moisture with gasoline or a solvent contg. 2-3% turpentine (control) and with gasoline contg. 0.25-0.001% OP-7 as a surfactant. The expts. were conducted at 20-60.degree.; the b.p. of the solvent was 95-105.degree.. Extn. was done in batches and under conditions approximating a continuous process, i.e. in a flowing current of solvent. When gasoline contg. 0.05% OP-7 was used, 105-7% resinous substances (compared with the control) was extd. from **shavings** with a moisture content of 5.3%. Extn. from **shavings** contg. 48% moisture (all other conditions being the same) was 117%, as compared with the control. The addn. of 0.05% or even 0.005% OP-7 to the gasoline shortened the extn. time by 1 hr. (time of extn. 6 hrs.). In analogous industrial expts., it was found that when a series-countercurrent extn. method was used, it was most expedient to add the OP-7 additive by moistening the **shavings** with it before they entered the head extractor of the series. Furthermore, the addn. of OP-7 by this means lessened caking of the sizing mesh with tarry substances. When this method of adding OP-7 was used, the residual resin content of the **shavings** was 1.9% and the total extn. was 87.7%. When gasoline was used without the OP-7 additive, the residual resin content was 2.6% and the total extn. was 84.4%. The rosin obtained by this method corresponded to ordinary extn. rosin. This rosin was suitable for soap making and for gluing paper.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1922:25388 CAPLUS

DN 16:25388

OREF 16:4337d-i,4338a-g

TI Chemical investigations of Swedish pine and spruce

AU Wahlberg, H. E.

SO Zellschiff u. Papier (1922), 2, 129-34,155-64,202-12

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB G. Kihlman in 1919 instituted an investigation to furnish a basis for judging the suitability of different kinds of wood for paper making. These changes have been studied: (a) annual rings, spring and fall wood, (b) for each disk, different quarters and circumferences, (c) for each trunk the height above ground and influence of injuries and abnormalities. Samples were taken as thin disks at different heights of the trunk, with notes on surrounding conditions. Samples consisted partly of mixed sawdust and coarse **shavings** of pine, and partly of disks several cm. thick. These disks were polished and photographed. For some detns. the whole disk was taken, for some a sector and for some a sample of the mixed finely ground disk. Each disk was marked into 60.degree. sectors facing; northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest, resp., for the detn. of cellulose and resin content. The remaining 30.degree. sectors were used for sp. gr. and length of fiber detns. The max. twisting was detd. Spring and fall wood had to be ground separately as the grinding of mixed wood gave too high a content of spring wood. The line of demarkation between heart and sap wood is best shown in spruce by a 1% soln. of H3OsO4. Moistening a polished surface of pine shows the line satisfactorily. On 8 disks of spruce the line varied from the 23rd ring to the 51st ring with good agreement for each disk. The water content varied much in newly felled, rafted or piled wood; that of room-dry wood changed with the daily moisture in the air, up to 3%. Drying in vacuum at room temp. over P2O5 gave const. wt. after 48 hrs. Standing in a desiccator at atm. pressure the wood increased in wt. 0.1% daily, but regained const. wt. after renewed vacuum drying. Wood holding less than 20% water can be thoroughly dried in 3 days over P2O5 at 20 mm. pressure; wood holding more than 20% should first be dried for several hrs. in vacuum over H2SO4. The sp. gr. of spring wood (9 detns.) was 0.28-0.45, av. 0.31; for fall wood (9 detns.) was 0.50-0.82, av. 0.65; sp. gr. for the whole piece 0.39. Fall wood was 17.1% by vol. of the sample. The av.

width of the spring wood rings was detd. and from disks of irregular form the sp. gr. was detd. by a special formula and app. From 10 detns. the sp. gr. 0.307-0.434, av. = 0.361. The samples having the narrowest annual rings had the highest sp. gr. and those having the broadest annual rings the lowest sp. gr. From 9 detns. the sp. gr. = 0.345; the spring wood was sep'd. from the fall wood; sp. gr. of spring wood = 0.307 and that of fall wood 0.601. From a comparison of the weather reports 1903-1918 and the sp. gr. of the corresponding annual rings W. concludes that weather has a strong influence on the sp. gr., damp and cold weather forming wood with a low sp. gr. The sp. gr. is detd. on wet wood but calcd. for dry wood from  $S = S(1-p)$ , where S is the sp. gr. of the dry wood and S1 the sp. gr. of the wet wood holding 100% water. The shrinkage in spruce was detd. by weighing samples in the woods immediately on felling and again after drying; the shrinkage was 6.5-11.6%. Calcining at low and slowly rising temp. in an elec. oven (14 detns.) gave results (0.21-0.45%) which showed no relation between the ash content and the compactness of the wood. Four samples of the same material were extd. for fat and resin, 2 with Et2O and 2 with C6H6; 1 of the Et2O exts. and 1 of the C6H6 were made with the Soxhlet app., the other 2 at boiling temp., the time being 24 hrs. Exts. were: Et2O by Soxhlet 2.75, Et2O by boiling 4.72, benzene by Soxhlet 2.51 and benzene by boiling 2.92%. A wide glass tube with a linen bottom contg. the sample was set in a beaker so that the extg. liquid, condensed in a suitable cooler overhead, dropped back upon the sample at about 50-75 drops per min. Benzene was better for extn. than Et2O, MeOH, EtOH or a mixt. of benzene and alc. From 8 to 10 hrs. were found sufficient for extn., though some additional fat and resin were extd. in from 10 to 36 hrs. The benzene exts. were more const. as the time varied. Et2O and alc. redissolved the dried ext. but left a residue of 15-50%; benzene redissolved it completely. The compn. of the exts. was not detd. Practically the benzene extn. may be shortened to 1.5 hrs. and the subsequent alc. extn. to 6. Detns. on 18 samples showed that the water content and the drying conditions have more effect than oxidation during storage. Drying by heat causes noticeable changes in the wood, so the resin content should be detd. as soon as possible after felling the tree and the wood should be dried without heating. Alc. exts. more from pine than from spruce, and more from cambium, heart and knots, than from sap wood. The benzene exts. show greater variations from ring to ring than do the alc. exts. Following the same ring from top to root the distribution of resin is even in the sap wood. The distribution of resin around the tree is irregular. **Methods** for detg. cellulose are compared. By cellulose is meant the indifferent, lignin-free and wool-like substance left after the incrustations have been broken up and dissolved. Oxidation by Br seemed the best method but W. failed to find any means of hastening this reaction. W. selected the method of Counciler and that of Klasson of first dissolving the bulk of the incrustations with bisulfite and then freeing the cellulose from the rest of the lignin by the Br method. App. is described. The cellulose content from 20 detns. varied from 40.3 to 49.9 with close agreement for the extg. liquid from the same sample. The cellulose content from another series of 23 detns. varied from 45.2 to 52.7. W. suggests calcg. the cellulose content in g. per 100 cm.2 instead of in g. per 100 g.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1922:05387 CAPLUS

DN 16:25387

OREF 16:4337d-i,4338a-g

TI Chemical investigations of Swedish pine and spruce

AU Wahlberg, H. E.

SO Svensk Pappers Tidning (1921), 25, 8-12,25-29,45-49,83-67

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB G. Klingman in 1919 instituted an investigation to furnish a basis for judging the suitability of different kinds of wood for paper making.

These changes have been studied: (a) annual rings, spring and fall wood,

(b) for each disk, different quarters and circumferences, (c) for each trunk the height above ground and influence of injuries and abnormalities. Samples were taken at thin disks at different heights of the trunk, with notes on surrounding conditions. Samples consisted partly of mixed sawdust and coarse shavings of pine, and partly of disks several cm. thick. These disks were polished and photographed. For some detns. the whole disk was taken, for some a sector and for some a sample of the mixed finely ground disk. Each disk was marked into 60.degree. sectors facing northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest, resp., for the detn. of cellulose and resin content. The remaining 30.degree. sectors were used for sp. gr. and length of fiber detns. The max. twisting was detd. Spring and fall wood had to be ground separately as the grinding of mixed wood gave too high a content of spring wood. The line of demarkation between heart and sap wood is best shown in spruce by a 1% soln. of H3OsO4. Moistening a polished surface of pine shows the line satisfactorily. On 8 disks of spruce the line varied from the 23rd ring to the 1st ring with good agreement for each disk. The water content varied much in newly felled, rafted or piled wood; that of room-dry wood changed with the daily moisture in the air, up to 3%. Drying in vacuum at room temp. over P2O5 gave const. wt. after 48 hrs. Standing in a desiccator at atm. pressure the wood increased in wt. 0.1% daily, but regained const. wt. after renewed vacuum drying. Wood holding less than 20% water can be thoroughly dried in 3 days over P2O5 at 20 mm. pressure; wood holding more than 20% should first be dried for several hrs. in vacuum over H2SO4. The sp. gr. of spring wood (9 detns.) was 0.28-0.45, av. 0.34; for fall wood (9 detns.) was 0.50-0.82, av. 0.65; sp. gr. for the whole piece 0.39. Fall wood was 17.1% by vol. of the sample. The av. width of the spring wood rings was detd. and from disks of irregular form the sp. gr. was detd. by a special formula and app. From 10 detns. the sp. gr. 0.307-0.434, av. = 0.361. The samples having the narrowest annual rings had the highest sp. gr. and those having the broadest annual rings the lowest sp. gr. From 9 detns. the sp. gr. = 0.345; the spring wood was sep'd. from the fall wood; sp. gr. of spring wood = 0.307 and that of fall wood = 0.601. From a comparison of the weather reports 1903-1918 and the sp. gr. of the corresponding annual rings W. concludes that weather has a strong influence on the sp. gr., damp and cold weather forming wood with a low sp. gr. The sp. gr. is detd. on wet wood but calcd. for dry wood from  $S = (1-p)S_1$ , where S is the sp. gr. of the dry wood and S1 the sp. gr. of the wet wood holding 100% water. The shrinkage in spruce was detd. by weighing samples in the woods immediately on felling and again after drying; the shrinkage was 6.5-11.6%. Calcining at low and slowly rising temp. in an elec. oven (14 detns.) gave results (0.21-0.45%) which showed no relation between the ash content and the compactness of the wood. Four samples of the same material were extd. for fat and resin, 2 with Et2O and 2 with C6H6; 1 of the Et2O exts. and 1 of the C6H6 were made with the Soxhlet app., the other 2 at boiling temp., the time being 24 hrs. Ext. were: Et2O by Soxhlet 2.75, Et2O by boiling 4.72, benzene by Soxhlet 2.51 and benzene by boiling 2.92%. A wide glass tube with a linen bottom containing the sample was set in a beaker so that the extg. liquid, condensed in a suitable cooler overhead, dropped back upon the sample at about 50-75 drops per min. Benzene was better for extn. than Et2O, MeOH, EtOH or a mixture of benzene and alc. From 8 to 10 hrs. were found sufficient for extn. though some additional fat and resin were extd. in from 10 to 36 hrs. The benzene exts. were more const. as the time varied. Et2O and alc. dissolved the dried ext. but left a residue of 15-50%; benzene redissolved it completely. The compn. of the exts. was not detd. Practically the benzene extn. may be shortened to 1.5 hrs. and the subsequent alc. extn. to 6. Detns. on 18 samples showed that the water content and the drying conditions have more effect than oxidation during storage. Drying by heat causes noticeable changes in the wood, so the resin content should be detd. as soon as possible after felling the tree and the wood should be dried without heating. Alc. exts. more from pine than from spruce, and more from cambium, heart and knots, than from sap wood. The benzene exts. show greater variations from ring to ring than do

the exts. Following the same ring from top to root the distribution of resin is even in the sap wood. The distribution of resin around the tree is irregular. **Methods** for detg. cellulose are compared. By cellulose is meant the indifferent, lignin-free and wool-like substance left after the incrustations have been broken up and dissolved. Oxidation by Br seemed the best method but W. failed to find any means of hastening this reaction. W. selected the method of Counciler and that of Klasson of first dissolving the bulk of the incrustations with bisulfite and then freeing the cellulose from the rest of the lignin by the same method. App. is described. The cellulose content from 20 detns. varied from 40.3 to 49.9 with close agreement for the extg. liquors from the same sample. The cellulose content from another series of 25 detns. varied from 45.2 to 52.7. W. suggests calcg. the cellulose content in g. per 100 cm.2 instead of in g. per 100 g.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1916:18783 CAPLUS

DN 10:18783

OREF 10:2805-i,2537a-i

TI Leathers. (Tentative **method** of analysis for vegetable tanned leather)

CS Report of Committee on Editing Methods of Analysis

SO J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chemists (1916), 2(Part 2), 1-3

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB Grind the sample slowly without undue heating and pass through a 10-mesh sieve. It must not contain hard lumps. Heavily greased leathers (containing more than 20% of fat), must be planed into very thin shavings. Spread out the prepared sample and allow it to return to atmospheric moisture condition, mix thoroughly, and place in tightly covered containers. Moisture:-Place 10 g. of sample in a tared shallow weighing bottle, and dry in the water oven for 15 hours at 98-100.degree.. Cover, cool in a desiccator containing H2SO4, and weigh. The moisture present in the leather as received may be detd. by cutting it quickly into small pieces, and drying without grinding as directed above. Total Ash: Incinerate slowly 5 g. of sample at a dull red heat. If difficulty is experienced in burning off the C, leach the residue with hot water, filter on ashless filter, dry, and ignite the filter and residue, add the filtrate, evap. to dryness and ignite. Cool in a desiccator containing H2SO4 and weigh. (The ash may be examd. for acids and bases by any suitable method. Al, Mg, Na, Ba, Ca and Pb are the bases and HCl and H2SO4 are the acids which it may be necessary to det.) Insol. Ash: Incinerate slowly, the residue from the extn. of the water-sol. material until all the C is burned off. Cool in a desiccator containing H2SO4 and weigh. Fats: Place, without packing, 15 g. of the leather sample in a Soxhlet or Johnson extractor with a layer of fat-free cotton above and below the sample. Extract 8-10 hrs. with petr. ether distg. between 50.degree. and 80.degree.. Heavily greased leathers (containing 15% or more of fat) will require the max. time. Remove the receiving flask, evap. the petroleum ether on the steam bath, and dry the fat residue for 3 hrs. in a water oven at 98-100.degree., cool in a desiccator and weigh. Repeat the drying in the water oven for periods of 1-1.5 hrs., cooling and weighing as before until no further loss in wt. occurs. Retain the leather residue from the fat extn. for the extn. of water sol. material. Extn., of water sol. material. **Method 1:** Evap. the petr. ether from the fat-free leather and moisten with 100-150 cc. of water. Place a layer of cotton in the bottom of a soxhlet extractor designed for making extns. at temps. below 100.degree.. (An extractor of this kind is furnished with a water jacket surrounding that portion of the app. containing the sample but not enclosing the side tube which carries the vapors to the condenser.) Transfer the moistened fat-free leather to the extractor, and cover this with another layer of cotton to avoid siphoning off solid particles. Maintain the temp. of the jacket surrounding the Soxhlet at 50.degree.. (1) Pour 200 cc. of water

(including that used in moistening the leather) into the Soxhlet and allow it to siphon into the flask below, then heat and ext. for an hour. Remove the flame and transfer the ext. to a liter graduated flask. Then add water and continue the extn. as directed below, removing and transferring the ext. to the liter flask before each fresh addition of water. (2) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 2 hrs. (3) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 3 hrs. (4) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 4 hrs. (5) Add 175 cc. of water and ext. for 4 hrs. Transfer the last portion of the ext. to the graduated flask. This gives 14 hrs. extn. and an ext. which does not exceed 1 liter in vol. Dilute to 1 liter at room temp. and mix thoroughly. **Method II:** Digest overnight 30 g. of the fat-free leather in approx. 200 cc. of water. Transfer the leather and ext. to a percolator. Continue the extn. by percolating with water at 50.0 g. per hr. Collect 2 liters of percolate, regulating the flow of water at such a rate that 2 liters will be collected in 3 hrs. Dil. to vol. at room temp. and mix thoroughly. To the ext. prepd. by **Method I** or **II** add a few drops of toluene to prevent fermentation of sugars, and reserve for the detn. of glucose, total solids, sol. solids, and non-tannins. Glucose: To 200 cc. of the leather ext. add 25 cc. of a satd. soln. of normal Pb acetate, mix thoroughly, and filter at once through a dry plaited filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate to the filter until the filtrate becomes clear. Keep the containers and the funnel covered during these operations. Without waiting for the entire filtrate to run through, add 10-12 g. of solid K oxalate, shake frequently during 15-20 minutes, and filter through a dry plaited filter paper, returning the first runnings to the filter until the filtrate runs clear. Pipet 150 cc. of the last filtrate into a 600 cc. Erlenmeyer flask, add 5 cc. concd. HCl, and boil under a reflux condenser for 2 hrs. Cool, neutralize with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (solid), using a little phenolphthalein as indicator. Transfer to a 200 cc. flask, and make to volume with water. Filter through a double filter, and return the first runnings until the filtrate becomes perfectly clear. Determine the dextrose in the filtrate immediately by the Munson and Walker method (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 28, 1906; 29, 541), equiv. to 0.5 g. of leather, and express the result as glucose. Total Solids: Det. as for tanning materials (J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chemists 1, Part 2, 53(1916)). Sol. Solids: Ibid. Non-tannins: Ibid. Sol. tannin: The difference between the percentage of sol. solids and the non-tannins is the percentage of sol. tannin. Nitrogen: As for fertilizers. Gunning Method. (J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chemists 1, Part 2, 7 (1916).) Hide substance: Multiply the percentage of N by 5.62. The result will be the percentage of hide substance present. Combined tannin: Deduct the percentages of moisture, insol. ash, sol. solids, and hide substances from 100. The result will be the percentage of combined tannin.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:17:14 ON 30 APR 2002)

FILE 'TABLETS' ENTERED AT 08:17:26 ON 30 APR 2002

L1 129 S SHAVING  
L2 1966 S L1 AND METHOD  
L3 4 S L2 AND MOISTENING

=> s 11 a cream  
6 CREAM  
1 CREAMS  
1 CREAM  
(CREAM OR CREAMS)  
L4 1965 L1 AND CREAM

=> s 14 a method  
22 1964 METHOD

9.1.69 METHODS  
29.1.80 METHOD  
(METHOD OR METHODS)

L5 60 L4 AND METHOD

=> s 15 and hair  
1936 HAIR  
1945 HAIRS  
1984 HAIR  
(HAIR OR HAIRS)

L6 17 L5 AND HAIR

=> s 16 and razor  
1946 RAZOR  
1945 RAZORS  
1978 RAZOR  
(RAZOR OR RAZORS)

L7 3 L6 AND RAZOR

=> dis 17 1.3 bib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2001: 10114 CAPLUS  
DN 135: 10114  
TI Composition and method for producing shaving  
cream foam  
IN Karrer, Villareal David  
PA Karrer Villareal, David, Mex.  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.  
CODE: PIXMD2  
DT Patent  
LA Spanish  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2 1032882	A1	20011108	WO 2001-MX23	20010424
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE FR: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	MX 2001-03938	A	20000424		
AB	The invention relates to products and to a prodn. process of cosmetics that provide a <b>shaving</b> foam (gels, <b>creams</b> , foams, soaps, among others) and prep. the <b>hair</b> (beard, moustache, among others) for cutting. This compn. produces sufficient foam and provides adequate lubrication of the skin. It does not leave the feeling of dryness normally felt after <b>shaving</b> and does not adhere so firmly to the blades of the <b>razor</b> so that said blades can be easily rinsed. It also helps reduce inflammation of irritated skin. The <b>cream</b> compn. comprises the following: 1) foam-generating components (surfactants); 2) softeners to treat the face and 3) a coadjutant for the treatment of skin disorders caused by ingrown <b>hair</b> , which also controls pH. Thus, a <b>shaving cream</b> comprises stearic acid 20-30%, coconut oil 4-10%, potassium hydroxide 10-20%, glycerol 5-10%, anhyd. lanolin 0.5-10%, alkyl sodium sulfonate 1-4%, alkyl salicylate 4-10%, deionized water to 100%, with color and perfume q.s.				

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT



L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1991:76677 CAPLUS

DN 114:76677

TI Effects of skin preapplication treatments and postapplication cleansing agents on dermal absorption of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid dimethylamine by Fischer 344 rats

AU Pellerin, Omer; Ritter, Leonard; Caron, Joan

CS Pesticides Div., Environ. Health Cent., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0L2, Can.

SO J. Toxicol. Environ. Health (1990), 31(4), 247-60

CODEN: JTEHD6; ISSN: 0098-4108

DT Journal

LA English

AB Various methods of prepg. dermal application sites in rats prior to exposure to 2,4-D amine and the effect of various cleansing agents following exposure were examd. by measuring recoveries of [<sup>14</sup>C]2,4-D amine in skin, postapplication cleansing soln., blood, and urine. The mid-dorsal area of the rat was the site of application for 4 treatments tested: (1) hair clipping only, (2) hair clipping followed by an epilatory cream, (3) hair clipping plus shaving with an elec. razor, and (4) as in treatment 3 followed by washing with soap and water. A last prepn. was the rat's tail thoroughly brushed with soap and water. The results indicated that the tail retained >75% of the material, thus preventing its absorption into the blood stream and subsequent removal by cleansing. With treatment 1 the dense short hair remaining after clipping improved the absorption of 2,4-D as evidenced by considerably lower blood and urinary levels than treatments 2-4. With prepn. 1-4, 45-61% of the dose was removed with the 7-h postapplication cleansing and a further 5-6% with the subsequent 23-h cleansing. In other studies using prepn. 3 above, the following cleansing agents were tested: soap and water, water, isopropanol, acetone, and Rad-Con, a foam-producing cleanser. Rad-Con removed more 2,4-D from the skin than other cleansing agents after 7 h of exposure and more than soap and water after 23 h. The percentages of 2,4-D left on the skin following either 7- or 23-h cleansing with Rad-Con were 4-10%, nearly half those following the other cleansing agents. Cleansing agents other than Rad-Con presented little advantage over soap and water. With all cleansing agents, delaying cleansing from 7 to 23 h after exposure resulted in higher blood and urinary levels of 2,4-D measured at 24 h after application.

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1980:110424 CAPLUS

DN 92:110424

TI Art of shaving using a water-repellant organopolysiloxane

IN Ruckert, Jimmy

PA USA

SO U.S., App.

CODEN: EXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4111111	A	19791211	US 1975-603145	19750808

AB A shaving method comprises first washing the skin and wetting with H<sub>2</sub>O to provide a colorless transparent 1st liq. phase over the clean skin area from which hair is to be shaved with a razor. Then adding a drop of water-immiscible dimethylpolysiloxane compound, i.e. a mixt. of equal parts of SF 96 (350) with viscosity 350 cS and SF 96 (1000) with viscosity 1000 cS, across the length of the razor edge to produce a transparent colorless 2nd liq. phase which adheres to the vapor edge and is repellent to the 1st liq. phase. By moving the polysiloxane-coated razor edge across the water-wet area of the skin, a sharply defined low frictional interface is created

and the razor edge slides smoothly across the skin, cutting close to the skin with min. hair pull. Thus, no shaving cream or lather is required.

=> dis 16 -1' bib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2001:15414 CAPLUS  
DN 135:3623  
TI Composition and method for producing shaving

cream foam  
IN Karren, Villareal David  
PA Karren Villareal, David, Mex.  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.  
CODEN: P MXD2

DT Patent  
LA Spanish

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001-02882	A1	20011108	WO 2001-MX23	20010424
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE				
RW: BH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BG, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI MX 2000-0538 A 20000424

AB The invention relates to products and to a prodn. process of cosmetics that provide a **shaving** foam (gels, **creams**, foams, soaps, among others) and prep. the **hair** (beard, moustache, among others) for cutting. This compn. produces sufficient foam and provides adequate lubrication of the skin. It does not leave the feeling of dryness normally felt after **shaving** and does not adhere so firmly to the blades of the razor so that said blades can be easily rinsed. It also helps reduce inflammation of irritated skin. The **cream** compn. comprises the following: 1) foam-generating components (surfactants); 2) softeners to treat the face and 3) a coadjutant for the treatment of skin disorders caused by ingrown **hair**, which also controls pH. Thus, a **shaving cream** comprises stearic acid 20-30%, coconut oil 4-10%, potassium hydroxide 10-20%, glycerol 5-10%, anhyd. lanolin 0.5-10%, alkyl sodium sulfonate 1-4%, alkyl salicylate 4-10%, deionized water to 100%, with color and perfume q.s.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2000:01409 CAPLUS  
DN 133:3611  
TI Method for preventing or minimizing biodegradation of odorous

and/or biodegradable substances  
IN Levin, Albert; Pinchot, Roy; Lu, Yongming  
PA Biospherics Incorporated, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.  
CODEN: P MXD2

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000068369 A1 20001116 WO 2000-US8881 20000404  
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RE: GE, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 EP 11735 A1 20020123 EP 2000-920094 20000404  
 R: AE, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO  
 PRAI US 1999-05739 A 19990506  
 US 1999-01440 A 19991117  
 WO 2000-US8881 W 20000404

AB A method for preventing or minimizing biodegradn. of a substance which normally contains a biodegradable compd. comprises replacing the biodegradable compd. with a corresponding lesser biodegradable compd. providing the same desired functionality, e.g., replacing a naturally occurring optical isomer with the corresponding unnatural optical isomer. Examples of such substances include odorous compds., fragrances, and non-fragrant substances which contain optical isomer(s), such as body lotions, soaps, deodorants, and dyes. When an odor absorber Zn L-glutamate (a natural form), readily biodegraded by microorganisms that are generally abundant in the treatment area, was replaced by Zn D-glutamate (an unnatural form), the odor removal function lasts considerably longer. Also, the moisturizing products contg. a humectant L-glucitol, the unnatural isomer, remain effective for a longer period of time, since the skin microorganisms cannot biodegrade L-glucitol.

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:7 CAPLUS

DN 133:33 CAPLUS

TI Formulations and methods for reducing skin irritation

IN Hahn, Gary S.; Thueson, David O.

PA Cosmederm Technologies, USA

SO U.S., 30 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,716,625.

CODEN: USIXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 61398	A	20001031	US 1997-860993	19970623
	US 57166	A	19980210	US 1994-362100	19941221
	WO 90191	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16985	19951221
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RE:	GE, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP	11360	A1	20010926	EP 2001-115074	19951221
R:	AE, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
PRAI	US 1999-02100	A2	19941221		
	WO 1995-016985	W	19951221		
	EP 1999-01548	A3	19951221		

AB Compns. and methods are provided for inhibiting skin irritation attributable to chem. irritants or environmental conditions, by the application of an anti-irritant amt. of water-sol. strontium cation. The

comps. can be antiperspirants, deodorants, sunscreens, insect repellents, depilatories, hair dyes, hair bleaches, mouthwashes, ointments, suppositories, etc. Glycolic acid (6 % in 10 % ethanol-water) was used as a skin irritant. Strontium nitrate was coadministered as an anti-irritant to subject panels and was shown to inhibit cumulative irritation by 64-84 % at concns. ranging from 250 nM to 500 nM.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2000:000006 CAPLUS  
DN 133:1000  
TI Reduction of hair growth by tyrosine kinase inhibitors  
IN Henry, James P.; Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S.  
PA The Gillette Company, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.  
CODEN: PCTKD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000/0002	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4198	20000218
<p>W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM</p> <p>F: GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG</p>				
US 6121200	A	20000919	US 1999-255063	19990222
BR 200000239	A	20011106	BR 2000-8239	20000218
EP 1156700	A1	20011128	EP 2000-914636	20000218
<p>F: AL, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, FI</p>				

PRAI US 1999-255063 A1 19990222  
WO 2000/000198 W 20000218

AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by applying to the skin an inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinase. A method is described for applying to the skin a compn. including an inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinases in an amt. effective to reduce hair growth. The unwanted hair growth which is reduced may be normal hair growth, hair growth that results from an abnormal or diseased condition. The preferred compn. includes at least one inhibitor of protein-tyrosine kinase in a cosmetically and/or dermatol. acceptable vehicle. The compn. may be a solid, semi-solid, or liq. The compn. may be, for example, a cosmetic and dermatol. product in the form of an, for example, ointment, lotion, foam, cream, gel, or hydroalcoholic solution. The compn. may also be in the form of a shaving prepn. or an after-shave. Human hair follicle growth assays showed that tyrphostin A48, erbstatin, lavendustin A, Me caffeine, and tyrphostin AG1478 showed the inhibition rate of 40-100 %.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2000:000006 CAPLUS  
DN 132:1000  
TI Rheology modified compositions for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics  
IN Bragg, James Edmund  
PA Hercules Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.  
CODEN: PTKD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000/01180	A1	20000323	WO 1999-US21210	19990909
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, MG, ME, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 900414	A1	20000403	AU 1999-60414	19990909
	BR 900361	A	20010522	BR 1999-13617	19990909
	EP 10120	A1	20010704	EP 1999-969018	19990909
	FR, GB, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	US 1998-14531	A	19980911		
	WO 1999-021210	W	19990909		
AB	Rheol. modified compns., and <b>methods</b> for forming the compns., are disclosed. The compns. and <b>methods</b> are useful in obtaining desirable properties, including viscosity, in cosmetic, pharmaceutical or household product formulations. Thus, a pearlescent <b>cream</b> rinse formulation contained Natrosol Plus-330 1.00, Natrosol-250HHR 0.30, and water 82.0% for the phase A. The phase B contained stearylalkonium chloride (25%) 10.10, propylene glycol 1.50, Ph trimethicone 1.45, alkyl galactomannan 0.01, 2 Bu octanol 0.04, Oleth-20 1.50, Polyquaternium-17 (62.1%), and perfume and preservative qs to 100.00%.				
RE.CNT	HERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD				
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L6 ANS 1999-0228-17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1999-0228-17 CAPLUS

DN 131:0748

TI Compositions and **methods** of treating keratin-related disorders and conditions comprising alkanolic acids

IN Buc. Cap. J.

PA USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PTKD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 1999/02281	A1	19990819	WO 1999-US3169	19990212
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	FR, GB, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 1998-81256	B1	20010515	US 1998-81256	19980519
	AU 1999-26002	A1	19990830	AU 1999-26002	19990212
	EP 1999-905970	A1	20001122	EP 1999-905970	19990212
	FR, GB, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRAI US 1 8-23449 A 19980213  
US 1 8-81256 A 19980519  
US 1 8-172461 A 19981014  
WO 1 8-US3169 W 19990212

AB Compositions and methods for treating keratin-related conditions and disorders such as straightening and styling **hair**, treating nail fungus conditions such as onychomycosis, ingrown nails, and hyperkeratotic conditions of the epidermis such as psoriasis, acne, callouses, corns, verrucae, particularly plantar warts, and surface lines and blemishes of aged skin by aiding the exfoliation of keratinocytes are disclosed. The compositions comprise at least one alkanolic acid in aq. soln. The compns. may also be used as **shaving creams**, additives thereto, and depilatories. An acetic acid lotion formulation was added to a regular **shaving cream** and tested on the beard of 3 males and the leg hair of two volunteers. **Shaving** appeared easier and the results smoother (softer skin feel).

RE.CNT THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 199 33966 CAPLUS

DN 131 655

TI Surfactant blends for generating a stable wet foam comprising acyl lactate

IN Dahl, Bernd H.; Cook, James W.

PA R.L. D.A. Corporation, USA

SO U.S. 17 pp.

COD : USXXAM

DT Pat.

LA English

FAN.CNT

PAT. NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 131:35655	A	19990615	US 1997-957128	19971024
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OS MAF 131:35655

AB Surfactant blends that generate a stable spherical foam are disclosed. The surfactant blends contain a nonionic surfactant or an amphoteric surfactant as the principal foaming agent, and a sufficient amt. of an acyl lactate to enhance foam vol. and provide a foam that remains in a spherical form for up to about forty minutes. A **method** of generating a long-lasting foam also is disclosed. A cleansing compn. contained sodium lauryl ether sulfate 1.2, cocamidopropyl betaine 5.2, sodium lauroyl lactylate 0.5, and deionized water 82.1%. The viscosity of the compn. was 13 mPa.s.

RE.CNT THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 199 02283 CAPLUS

DN 129 820

TI Shaving composition containing bacteriostatic/hemostatic agents for preventing pseudofolliculitis barbae

IN Williams, L. Mac; Darkwa, Adu Gyamfi; Villanueva, Apolonio L.

PA Johnson Products Co., Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

COD : PIXXD2

DT Pat.

LA English

FAN.CNT

PAT. NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 1997-US22044	A1	19980618	WO 1997-US22044	19971208
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AB, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD,

MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ,  
 TT, UA, UZ, VN  
 GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,  
 GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,  
 GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 53709 A 19981229 US 1996-766395 19961212  
 AU 5146 A1 19980703 AU 1998-55146 19971208  
 EP 7895 A1 19991124 EP 1997-951521 19971208

: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, FI

JP 01505913 T2 20010508 JP 1998-526779 19971208  
 ZA 11100 A 19980615 ZA 1997-11100 19971210  
 NO 02951 A 19990729 NO 1999-2851 19990611  
 BR 13570 A 20000314 BR 1997-13576 19990614

PRAI US 766395 A 19961212  
 WO 7-US22044 W 19971208

AB A topically applied **shaving** compn. for use by a human subject  
 suffering from or prone to development of pseudofolliculitis barbae is  
 disclosed. The compn. comprises as its active ingredient about 0.01-5 %  
 by wt. of a bacteriostatic/hemostatic agent, and an aq. or water-miscible  
 solvent, a volatile silicone and a thickening agent. A **method**  
 of removing hair from a hairy skin area of such a subject  
 comprising the application of a topical **shaving** compn. contg.  
 about 0.01-5 % by wt. of a bacteriostatic/hemostatic agent prior to  
 removal of the hair by **shaving**, tweezing or waxing, is  
 also disclosed. A **shaving** lotion contained Salcare SC-60 1.00,  
 glycerin 5.00, stannous fluoride 1.00, cyclomethicone 5.00, Salcare SC-96  
 2.5, Avamid-150 0.50, and cooling aid (comprising peppermint oil 89,  
 menthyl lactate 5, and floral 85% benzyl alc. 5%) 0.10%.  
 Application of the lotion in male and female volunteers with mild to  
 moderate pseudofolliculitis barbae showed marked improvement over inactive  
 control with impressive clearing in as little as 2 wk and complete  
 clearing within 3 wk on both the neck and face of males and shaved groin  
 and thigh of females.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 19985817 CAPLUS

DN 125 5713

TI For **formulations and methods** for reducing skin irritation

IN Hahn, Gary Scott; Thueson, David Orel

PA Cosmetics Technologies, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

COF : IXXD2

DT Pat

LA Eng h

FAN.CNT

	PAT	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO	11100	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16990	19951221
		AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UG, UZ, VN, ZA, ZW				
		KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA	2208268	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208268	19951221
	AU	46901	A1	19960710	AU 1996-46901	19951221
	EP	944552	A1	19971022	EP 1995-944552	19951221
		BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	BR	10488	A	19980113	BR 1995-10488	19951221
	US	860959	A	19990928	US 1997-860959	19970623
PRAI	US	162101		19941221		
	WO	16990		19951221		

AB Com: s. and methods are provided for inhibiting skin irritation  
att. ble to chem. irritants or environmental conditions by the  
app. n of an anti-irritant amt. of aq. divalent calcium cation. The  
tim. of irritation responses for a panel of humans treated with 250  
mM nitrate in a lactic acid skin irritation challenge is shown.

L6 ANS: 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 199 18 4 CAPLUS

DN 124: 124

TI Ana. of ultraviolet absorbers in cosmetics by two dimension NMR  
spe. copy

AU Mor. chiro; Itoh, Kouichi; Suzuki, Sukeji; Nakamura, Hiroshi

CS Tok. op. Res. Lab. Public Health, Tokyo, 169, Japan

SO Jpn. Toxicol. Environ. Health (1996), 42(1), 60-6

COD: JHEC; ISSN: 0013-273X

DT Jou. e

LA Jap. e

AB Sim. and reliable methods for the qual. and quant. anal. of UV  
abs. in cosmetics by 2 dimension NMR (2D-NMR) were presented. The  
pro. consists of the following direct method for the  
sam. contg. more than 2% of UV absorbers and of the concn.  
met. of the samples contg. less than 2% of UV absorbers. One  
hun. 300 mg of cosmetics was weighed, placed into a test tube, and  
add. 2 mL of satd. sodium chloride soln. and 1 mL of the CDCl3 soln.  
con. 1% of pyrazine and 0.5% of tetramethylsilane. The mixt. was shaken  
for 1 min. and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The CDCl3 soln. was  
tra. rred into a NMR tube. Five to 50 g of samples was weighed, placed  
int. 1 mL sepg. funnel, added 80 mL of satd. sodium chloride soln.,  
and with 30 mL of chloroform for 3 times. The chloroform layer was  
eva. dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 1  
mL CDCl3 soln. for NMR measurements as described in the direct  
met. the 13C-1H heteronuclear shift correlated NMR spectra  
(HE. of UV absorbers in the CDCl3 soln. were measured for the  
sim. qual. anal. of UV absorbers by the fingerprint  
ide. tion, and relative integral intensity in their 1H-NMR signals  
was for the quant. anal. using pyrazine as an internal std. The  
pro. methods were successfully applied to the anal. of UV  
abs. in cosmetics.

L6 ANS: 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 199 18 4 CAPLUS

DN 124

TI Com. two-part reducing agent/humectant shaving system for  
imp. shaving comfort

IN Sto. la Leum; Stifle, Charles W.

PA Gil. , USA

SO PCT. pl., 22 pp.

COD: MD2

DT Pat.

LA Eng.

FAN.CNT.

PAT.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9531960	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US6011	19950516
AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, TD, TG				
US 5500210	A	19960319	US 1994-247915	19940523
ZA	A	19960115	ZA 1995-3797	19950510
CA	AA	19951130	CA 1995-2190959	19950516



AU 9 4	A1	19951218	AU 1995-24383	19950516
EP 7 6	A1	19970312	EP 1995-918438	19950516
EP 7 6	B1	20000105		
			BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE	
CN 1	A	19970507	CN 1995-193242	19950516
BR 9	A	19970819	BR 1995-7748	19950516
JP 1	T2	19980120	JP 1995-530345	19950516
AT 1	E	20000115	AT 1995-918438	19950516
ES 2	T3	20000416	ES 1995-918438	19950516
AU 9	A1	19990930	AU 1999-42386	19990730
PRAI US 1	A	19940523		
AU 1	A3	19950516		
WO 1	W	19950516		

AB A method for improving shaving comfort by softening the hair shaved so as to reduce the cutting force required to cut disclosed. The novel method comprises carrying out the shaving sequential steps: (a) contacting an area of hair to be shaved with a reducing agent that breaks disulfide linkages in hair; (b) contacting the area of hair treated in step (a) with a humectant and allowing it to dry or partially dry; (c) contacting the area treated in step (b) with water to hydrate the hair; and (d) shaving the hydrated hair of step (a). Application of a 11.5% cysteine soln. pH = 9.5 for 4 min as reducing agent and 25% aq. glycerin for 3 min as humectant before shaving according to above procedure reduced cutting force by 10% as compared with foamy shave cream as control.

L6 ANSWER OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1995 CAPLUS

DN 124: 6

TI Detection of cationic preservatives in cosmetics by high performance liquid chromatography

AU Harada, Michiko; Okaya, Yoshio

CS Pola Lab., Pola Chem. Ind., Inc., Yokohama, 244, Japan

SO Jpn. J. Microb. Environ. Health (1995), 41(5), 367-74

CODE: JEC; ISSN: 0013-273X

DT Jour

LA Japa

AB A simple method by high performance liq. chromatog. (HPLC) was developed for the simultaneous detn. of 4 preservatives in cosmetics, chlorogenic gluconate (GCH), benzalkonium chloride (BzAC), benzethonium chloride (BzEC) and cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC). A sample of a cosmetic contg. GCH, BzAC, BzEC, and CPC was dissolved in THF or MeOH. For the detection of BzAC, BzEC, and CPC, the sample was passed through a Bondelute CBA cartridge. After washing the cartridge with MeOH, BzAC, BzEC, and CPC were eluted with 0.1 M NaClO4/MeOH. On the other hand, for the detection of GCH, the sample was passed through Bondelute CBA cartridge. After washing the cartridge with MeOH, GCH was eluted with a soln. of 0.2 M KCl/MeCN (1:1). The optimum condition for the sepn. by HPLC of 4 preservatives in cosmetics was as follows: column, TSK gel ODS 80 TM (4.6 mm i.d. x 150 mm); mobile phase, CH3CN-H2O-THF-acetic acid (40:40:10:10) contg. 0.2% sodium lauryl sulfate, 1.2 mL/min; column temp. 30 degree.; detection wavelength, 263 nm.

L6 ANSWER OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997 CAPLUS

DN 114: 6

TI Effect of skin preapplication treatments and postapplication cleansing agents on dermal absorption of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid determined by Fischer 344 rats

AU Pellmar, Omer; Ritter, Leonard; Caron, Joan

CS Pest. Div., Environ. Health Cent., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0L2, Can.

SO J. Environ. Health (1990), 31(4), 247-60

CODE: HD6; ISSN: 0098-4108

DT Jour  
 LA Eng.  
 AB Vari methods of prepg. dermal application sites in rats prior to exposure to 2,4-D amine and the effect of various cleansing agents following exposure were examd. by measuring recoveries of [14C]2,4-D amine in skin, postapplication cleansing soln., blood, and urine. The mid-ventral area of the rat was the site of application for 4 treatments tested: (1) hair clipping only, (2) hair clipping followed by an epilatory cream, (3) hair clipping plus shaving with an elec. razor, and (4) as in treatment 3 followed by washing with soap and water. A last prepn. was the rat's tail thoroughly brushed with soap and water. The results indicated that the tail retained >75% of the material, thus preventing its absorption into the blood stream and subsequent removal by cleansing. With treatment 1 the dense short hair remaining after clipping improved the absorption of 2,4-D as evidenced by considerably lower blood and urinary levels than treatments 2-4. With preps. 1-4, 45-61% of the dose was removed with the 7-h post-application cleansing and a further 5-6% with the subsequent 23-h cleansing. In other studies using prepn. 3 above, the following cleansing agents were tested: soap and water, water, isopropanol, acetone, and Rad-Con, a foam-producing cleanser. Rad-Con removed more 2,4-D from the skin than other cleansing agents after 7 h of exposure and more than soap and water after 23 h. The percentages of 2,4-D left on the skin following either 7- or 23-h cleansing with Rad-Con were 8-12%, nearly half those following the other cleansing agents. Cleansing agents other than Rad-Con presented little advantage over soap and water. With all cleansing agents, delaying cleansing from 7 to 23 h after exposure resulted in higher blood and urinary levels of 2,4-D measured 24 h after application.

L6 ANS 4 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 198 5 44 CAPLUS

DN 100 4

TI Age: for conditioning hair, skin and nails, and the application method used with this agent

IN Gro: , Jean Francois; Dubief, Claude

PA Ore: A. , Fr.

SO Ger: en., 48 pp.

COD: WXXBX

DT Pat:

LA Ger:

FAN.CNT

	PAT	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE	18	A1	19830818	DE 1983-3305318	19830216
	DE	18	C2	19920910		
	FR	27	A1	19830819	FR 1983-2426	19830215
	FR	27	B1	19850614		
	GB	80	A1	19830824	GB 1983-4151	19830215
	GB	80	B2	19850829		
	JP	806	A2	19830910	JP 1983-23682	19830215
	JP	843	B4	19910327		
	CA	229	A1	19850430	CA 1983-421708	19830216
	US	674	A	19871201	US 1983-467185	19830216
PRAI	LU	833949		19820216		

AB A cationic contains 0.01-10% by wt. of a cationic polymer of the polyamine, polyaminopolyamide or quaternary polyammonium type and 0.05-5% by wt. of an aqueous or organic solvent suspension of anionic polymer particles. The emulsion also contains a surfactant. A hair conditioner contained Gafquat 755 [53633-54-8] 0.5, Appretan ANT [88232-08-0] 4, Cellulose QP 4400 0.8, dimethyldistearylammonium chloride 0.3, and perfume, coloring, preservatives, and H2O to 100 g. The prepn. was adjusted to pH 7 with HCl.

L6 ANS 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1980 6424 CAPLUS  
 DN 92: 24  
 TI Art shaving using a water-repellant organopolysiloxane  
 IN Ruc Jimmy  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. pp.  
 COD USXXAM  
 DT Pat  
 LA Eng  
 FAN.CNT

	PAT	NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US	364	A	19791211	US 1975-603145	19750808
AB	<p>A shaving method comprises first washing the skin and wetting with H2O to provide a colorless transparent 1st liq. phase over the skin area from which hair is to be shaved with a razor spreading a drop of water-immiscible dimethylpolysiloxane compn., e.g. mixt. of equal parts of SF 96 (350) with viscosity 350 cS and SF 96 (10) with viscosity 1000 cS, across the length of the razor edge to provide a transparent colorless 2nd liq. phase which adheres to the vapor edge and is repellent to the 1st liq. phase. By moving the polysiloxane-coated razor edge across the water-wet area of the skin, a shaved defined low frictional interface is created and the razor edge slides smoothly across the skin, cutting close to the skin with min. hair pull. Thus, no shaving cream or lather is required.</p>					

L6 ANS 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 197 1508 CAPLUS

DN 73: 3

TI Toxicological study of cosmetics

AU Gloer, Christian

CS Toxicol. Lab., Firma Henkel and Cie G.m.b.H., Duesseldorf, Ger.

SO J. Cosmet. Chem. (1970), 21(5), 313-42

COD SSCA5

DT Jou

LA Ger

AB A series is presented for toxicol. examn. of either the raw material or the finished cosmetic and unequivocal establishment of its safety. Tables are set up listing cosmetic components vs. the need for various animal and human tests for acute and subacute toxicity, topical absorption, skin and mucous membrane tolerance, sensitization, photoallergy, phototoxicity, irritation, etc. The finished products tested are shampoos, hair bleaches, hair dyes, cold waves, neutralizers, depilatories, hair dressings, hair hardeners, hair sprays, hair conditioners, nail lacquer, nail lacquers, nail lacquer removers, cuticle removers, light protective oils and creams, light protective sprays, toothpastes, mouthwashes, aids for denture wearers, oral sprays, deodorants and antiperspirant lotions, sticks, sprays, soaps, powders, makeup bases and rouges, lipsticks, shaving creams, bath additives, etc. Toxicological methods are described and discussed; e.g. for detn. of phototoxicity the use of hairless mice is recommended; an app. for detn. of irritation toxicity is shown; skin tolerance in humans is best detd. by patch tests; for detn. of mucous membrane tolerance eye instillation of high dil. solns. is recommended. 59 refs.

L6 ANS 17 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 194 6 CAPLUS

DN 39:

OREF 39: 1,1248c-e

TI Con dithizone method for lead analysis

AU Buc, Frank H.

SO Sci Perfumery Cosmetics (1944), 17, 521-2

DT Jour  
LA Unavailable  
AB cf. Jour. 38, 3567.7. The method is essentially the same as other lithizone methods in the literature. The main differences are in the prepn. of the sample and the use of only 1 extn. It is strictly a control method useful for a considerable no. of routine analyses, accurate to 10-20%. Dissolve a 10-g. sample of lather or brushless shaving cream or miscellaneous water-sol. or dispersible products in 50-75 cc. hot water and add 15 cc. concd. HNO<sub>3</sub>. To a 10-g. sample of dental cream add 15 cc. concd. HNO<sub>3</sub> and when the reaction, if any, stops, add 50-75 cc. hot water. Ash a 10-g. sample of hair tonics, deodorants, cold creams, ointments or food products in Pyrex dishes on a gas hot plate for 4-5 hrs. to scum away fatty material and finish the ashing in a muffle at 500°C. for 2 hrs. Treat the ash with 15 cc. concd. HNO<sub>3</sub> and add 50-75 cc. hot water. Heat all solns. prepd. as described nearly to boiling, cool, transfer to a 100-cc. flask, make to volume and proceed with the usual extn. of a 10-cc. aliquot.